

The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the office of the publisher, at the corner of the Market and Commercial streets, Bangor, Me. The price of the paper is five cents per copy, in advance, and all orders for subscription must be accompanied by the amount due. The paper is published at the office of the publisher, at the corner of the Market and Commercial streets, Bangor, Me. The price of the paper is five cents per copy, in advance, and all orders for subscription must be accompanied by the amount due.

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Dr. Elisha Field, at the Mechanic's News Office, is Agent for this paper. Advertisements will be immediately forwarded.

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NEW YORK APPLES. 110 BBLs. superior N. York Apples, of various kinds—such as Greenings, Pippins, Julietts, Seeknoth's, etc.—just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & PRINCE, Nov. 27.

FLOUR AND RAISINS. 100 BBLs. New Wheat Baltimore Flour—blue and black mark Fresh Raisins, in boxes—for sale by MOORE & BUTMAN, Nov. 27.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE. JOSEPH CARR, of the city of Bangor, and County of Penobscot, hereby give public notice of his claim to mortgage deed to the Real Estate herein described, and situated in said Bangor, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, and executed by the following named person, to wit:—

Joshua Carpenter, a piece of parcel of land lying and being on Jefferson street and Division street, said deed dated March 30th, 1845, and recorded April 1st, 1845, book 35, page 184. For a more particular description of said land and mortgage deed, reference may be had to the Registry of Deeds in and for said County. The conditions of the forenamed mortgage having been broken, by reason of which, I, the said CARR, claim to foreclose the same—and give this public notice, as the law in such cases provides. JOSEPH CARR, Bangor, Dec. 12, 1843. *low3w

STEAM WORKS. FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT. A. & E. DOLL & CO. CABINET MAKERS. HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE, BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety, and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are:—Mahogany hair-cloth Sofas—French Secretaries and others of all varieties—Pareaus of all kinds. TABLES.

Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke, Toilet and Common Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops. SINKS and WASH STANDS. Mahogany, Bird's-eye and Common LOOKING GLASSES, a rich variety and of all sizes.

MAHOGANY STUFFED ROCKING, a luxurious article;—Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed seat Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

A. & E. DOLL & Co. are prepared with excellent workmen in all departments of their business, and give their entire personal attention to the practical details of their business. They are prepared to execute every variety of wood turning and of sawing wood work to patterns, such as a Pew and Chair Arms, and small dimension stuff of various kinds.

They are determined to have their work well done and to sell as cheap as any body.

PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER BALANCES.

One of this firm is the PATENT of the highly useful and popular Platform and Counter Balances for weighing merchandise. These they are continually manufacturing and sell them at much less prices than similar articles can be purchased in Boston or any other city in the Union. They ask the attention of the trading community to these balances as something superior.

We beg to suggest to all interested in the prosperity of our city and all down east to encourage home manufacture when that manufacture deserves it.

All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber taken in exchange.

PIANO FORTES TUNED AND REGULATED. One of the firm, J. A. WOODBURY, will give particular attention to tuning and regulating Pianos and those favoring them with their patronage shall have their Instruments tuned and regulated in the most thorough and scientific manner. If not to their satisfaction no charge will be made.

Terms for tuning \$1.00.

Refer: LORD and COMSTOCK, Bangor, and CHARLES SUMNER HILL, Boston.

REYNOLDS & SMITH, Drapers and Tailors, No. 9, (West side) Main-st. UP STAIRS.

All Garments warranted to give perfect satisfaction and made in the very best style.

If you want a good fitting Coat, Pants or Vest just give us a call.

9 MAIN STREET J. E. REYNOLDS. d&wtf ap20

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. Hairy Excesses on the upper lip of ladies or hair low on the forehead or back of the neck, can, with the utmost safety and certainty, be removed by the Chinese Hair Eradicator, and that, without the least irritation to the most tender skin. There are, however, some scores of imitations on this only first and original article. It can be seen and tried before purchasing, and the proprietor will forfeit \$20 to any one if it will not do it, provided it comes from 21 Cornhill street, which is the only place to obtain it genuine.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, Jr. & Co. formerly Holden's. nov 20. Stwd and wfm

THE PILES AND ALL FORES. HAY'S LINIMENT is known now to those who suffer from these afflictions. It is impossible to tell in a newspaper, in such a manner, as to obtain full credence the effects and benefits of this article, so general is the practice of advertisers of extolling articles of no merit. Such personal reference will be given, as to bring conviction to the minds of the most unbelieveing. Will sufferers only ask among their friends, if they have not heard or known its effects; and if they do not hear it more warmly praised than any other salve, let them not get it. All fancy or exaggeration is positively excluded from the statements, and it is determined to say nothing of its merits, but what could be fully proved by a host of witnesses, in any court of justice. Will you look at the thing and the proofs where it may be had? G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, Jr. & Co. formerly Holden's. Stwd and wfm nov 21

REMOVAL. J. FORBES, Merchant Tailor, has removed to No. 16 West Market Square—rooms over Joseph Palmer's Shoe Store—and is prepared to make and trim all garments in the best possible manner, and at prices that shall satisfy all who want a good fit and as good work as can be obtained in the city of Bangor. 6m Oct. 5.

CABINET LIBRARY NO. 7. LIVES of celebrated American Indians, part 1, 25 cts.—for sale by SMITH & FENNO.

PATENT MILL WHEELS. THE Subscriber having for a long time given his attention to the construction and operation of Water Wheels, has finally succeeded in the invention of two kinds of Wheels for which he has received Letters Patent from the Government of the United States.

These Wheels are simple in their construction, cheap and durable, are easily put in operation, and are not liable like most other wheels to get out of order, they are not obstructed by back water, when the head is not diminished thereby; and the same power and speed is obtained, with about one half the quantity of water usually applied to wheels now in general use.

A great number of these Wheels are now in operation and give in all cases entire satisfaction; and for further information respecting them the following gentlemen are referred to, all of whom have some of said wheels in operation: Jacob Drummond, James B. Fiske, Amos Davis and Leonard March, Esqrs. Messrs. Fiske & Norcross, Foster & Gilman, S. P. & H. Strickland, W. F. & H. Peirce & Co. Bangor, Hon. J. S. Little, Portland; Hon. John Olin, Hallowell; F. A. Brittain, Esquire, Dixmont; Robert Treat Geo. A. Peirce, Esquire, Frankfort; Daniel Demmitt, Esq. Milin; Col. Henry Orne, Milton; Messrs. Fiske & Bridge, Milford; Wadleigh, Esq. Oldtown; Capt. R. Fitz, Dedham; John Black and John M. Hale, Esqrs. Ellsworth; Messrs. A. Campbell & Co. Cherryfield; Daniel Harwood, Esq. Machias; Levi L. Lowell, Calais.

The above wheels are manufactured and for sale at the Iron Foundries of Messrs. HINCKLEY & EGGY and FRANKLIN MUZZY & Co. in this city, who are furnished with a great variety of patterns, so that Wheels of any particular description, or adapted to any given head of water, can be furnished at short notice. They are also authorized to dispose of the Patent Right for the same.

SAMUEL L. VALENTINE, Bangor, July 11, 1843—d and wtf

STEAM IRON WORKS. FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO. IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, Opposite City Hall, Bangor.

CONTINUE to manufacture at their Establishment every variety of Machinery and Castings used in this section of the country.

MACHINERY. Steam Engines, Turning Engines, Lathes and Screws; Shingle, Lapboard, Lath, Box, Sapping and Threshing Machines.

MILL CASTINGS. Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheels; Balance Wheels for Saw Mills; Mill Cranks; Gudgeons;—First Mill Spindles; and an extensive assortment of Bavel and Spur Gearing, for Mills and Machinery.

STOVE CASTINGS. A large assortment of Fire Frames, from new and beautiful patterns; Cook Stoves, several kinds; Parlor Fire Stoves, of different sizes; an assortment of Box Stoves; and a great variety of Air-Tight Stove Castings.

An assortment of Ploughs, from patterns greatly approved, and of the best Timber; Plough Point for a great variety of Ploughs. Also—Cart and Wagon Hubs, cast whole; Potash Kettles, Cauldrons, Fire Drags, Pipe Boxes, &c.

BAR IRON AND STEEL. Circular Saw; Blacksmithing and Compositor Castings; Machine Casts from one of the oldest and most celebrated manufacturers in Mass.

All the above will be found equal in quality to any in the market, and for sale on as reasonable terms. July 18—w

To the Honorable Judge of Probate within and for the County of Penobscot.

WILLIAM D. SOHMER of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, respectfully represents, that Edward Tuckerman, late of said Boston has deceased, testate; that his last will and testament has been duly proved and allowed in the Court of Probate for the said County of Suffolk, that your petitioner was appointed Executor of said Will, and letters testamentary have been granted to him by said Court; a copy of which will, and of the Probate thereof under the seal of said Court is here in Court produced.

And your petitioner further represents that said Edward Tuckerman died possessed of real estate situate in said County of Penobscot, on which said will operates and which ought to be administered according thereto.

Wherefore he prays that the copy of said will and probate may be filed and recorded in the Probate office in said County of Penobscot, and such proceedings had thereon as to Law and Justice shall appertain. WILLIAM D. SOHMER.

By his Attorney, FREDERICK HOBBS.

At a Court of Probate holden at Bangor within and for the County of Penobscot, on the 1st Tuesday of December in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

THE above said William D. Sohmer above named, having presented the above petition, Ordered that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this petition and this order of Court, to be published three weeks successively in the Daily Whig and Courier, a paper printed in Bangor in said County, the first publication to be at least thirty days previous to the last Tuesday of January next, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at the Probate Office, in Bangor, on the last Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

SAMUEL CONY, Judge.

A true copy attested JOHN WILLIAMS, Register. A true copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.—Attest. JOHN WILLIAMS, Reg. Jan. 1. Jawsdw

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, Edited by John Janan commencing the first vol. with January, 1844. Subscribers received at dec 23

MISCELLANEOUS. From George Dabury's Violin. Photographs of Ole Bull.

While the world is yet lurking in our hearts at the thought of Ole Bull, the effects of his playing on the "electrical machine," are so startling in the injury, we are led on to find another prodigy, not much less prodigious, who is come to assist an empire over our sympathies, and to claim the transfer of our homage from a southern to a northern power—a "toto coeli" change, which some have been already found fickle enough to admit, with very little question or hesitation.

A musical "Lion" lately came, (Grin Paganini was his name,) And raised among us such a fume, That there verily seemed no end on't. But the Lion went, and a Bull hath away, Whereat 'tis a n't a thing to say, That as soon as Leo is out of the way, Here's Taurus in the ascendant.

I would be an omission scarcely venial, were there no place assigned in these pages to so remarkable a person as Ole (or Olaus Bull.) The

following sketch which the narrative part is chiefly derived from a French account of him, written by a medical professor and musical amateur of Lyons, is therefore submitted to my readers.

It chanced on a certain day, during the time when the cholera was ravaging the French capital, that one of the numerous diligences, which were then wont to make their return-journey in an almost empty state, deposited in the yard of a coach office, a young northern traveller, who came, after the example of so many others, to seek his fortune at Paris. Scarcely arrived at his twentieth year, he had quitted his family, his studies, and Norway, the land of his home, to give himself wholly up to a passion which had held sway within him from his infancy.

The object of this prevailing passion was music, and the violin. Deeply seated, active, and irresistible, the bias had seized him when he quitted his cradle, and had never ceased from its hold upon him. At six years old he would repeat, on a little common fiddle bought at a fair, all the airs which he had heard sung around him, or played in the street; and, two years afterwards, he had astonished a society of professional men, by playing at sight the first violin part in a quartette of Pleyel's—though he had never taken a lesson in music, but had found out by his own ear alone. Destined afterwards, by his family to the ecclesiastical life, and constrained to the studies which it imposes, he had still kept his thoughts fixed on his beloved violin, which was his friend, his companion, the central object of his attachment. At the instance of his father, the study of the law became subsequently his unwilling pursuit, and, at length, these struggles ended in his yielding to the impulse of his love for the violin, and banishing his self from Norway, in order to devote all his days to the cultivation of music. In the midst of a morning city—a mere atom in the region of a world—what is to become of the young artist? His imagination is rich, but his purse is meagre; his whole resource lies in his violin—and yet he has faith in it, even to the extent of looking for fortune and renown through its means. Friendless and pitiless, he comes forward to be heard—At any other moment his talent must have forced public attention in his behalf; but in these days of desolation, when death was threatening every soul around, who could lend his ear to the charmer? Farewell fortune! farewell fame!

The young artist is left alone in his misery—yet not quite alone—for his cherished violin remains like a friend to console him. The cup of bitterness was soon, however, to be completely filled. One day, in returning to the miserable apartment he occupied in an obscure lodging-house, he found that the trunk in which his last slender means were contained, had disappeared. He turned his eyes to the spot where he had placed his violin—it was gone! This climax of disaster was too much for the poor musician, who wandered about for three days in the streets of Paris, a prey to want and despair—and then threw himself into the Seine.

But the act which the young Norwegian was called to extend and to embellish, was not fated to sustain so deplorable a loss. The hint of something more person rescued him from this situation. His next encounter seemed like another special interposition of Providence; for he became the object of benevolent attention to a mother who had just lost her son through the cholera, and who found in the young stranger so remarkable a resemblance to him, that she received him into her house, and, though possessed but of moderate means herself, furnished relief to his necessities. The cholera in the meantime ceased its ravages, and Paris assumed its habitual aspect. Supplied with bread and an asylum, and soon afterwards, with the loan of a violin, Ole Bull was again enabled to gratify his devotion for music. By degrees his name began to be heard, and he arrived at some small reputation. This encouraged, he ventured the experiment of a concert; and fortune smiled on him for the first time, for he gained 1200 francs—a large sum, considering the position in which he then was.

Possessed of this unexpected, and almost unlooked for little fortune, he set out for Switzerland, and went thence into Italy.

At Bologna, where his first great manifestation appears to have been made, he had tried vainly to obtain an introduction to the public, until accident accomplished what he had begun to despair of. Full of painful emotion at the chilling repression which his simple, unadorned, unfounded endeavors had been fated to meet him, he sat down with the resolution to compose something; and it was pally amidst a flow of obtrusive tears that his purpose was fulfilled. Taking up his instrument, he then proceeded to try the effect of his ideas he had just called into life. At that moment, it chanced that Madame Rossini was passing by the house in which his humble apartment was situated. The impression made on her was such that she spoke in emphatic terms upon it to the Director of a Philharmonic Society, who was in a critical predicament, owing to some unfortunate promise, forming a finely related shower of notes, rich, round, and most distinct, although wrought out by such slight manipulation of the bow as to leave in something like a puzzle our notions of cause and consequence.

To suit the wide range of effects which his fancy sometimes dictates, it appears that the subjects he selected to some kind of alternative process, for which purpose he opens it, (to use his own expression) like an oyster. The manner and conversation of this young man, bear an indescribable resemblance to the ravishing diva, and his occasional sallies of enthusiasm serve to impart an increased interest to the abiding modesty which tempers and dignifies his character. In describing the state of his own mind, under the immediate domination of musical ideas, he pictures it under the forcible figure of an alternate heaven and hell; while he speaks of the object and intention of his playing as being to raise a curtain, as it were, for the admission of those around him as participants in the mystic scene open to himself. In his habits he is very temperate, and wisely avoids wearing out, by artificial excitements, the spontaneous ardor of his exuberant vitality.

It appears certain that the example of the first led him to attempt the more strange and remote difficulties of the instrument. It is during the time of his distressed condition that he found means to hear the great Italian artist, by actually selling his last shirt; with the produce of which he enjoyed the crowd in the Saloon of the French Opera. Very one around him, after the electrifying strains of the magical performer, was exclaiming that he had reached the farthest limit of what was possible on the violin. Ole

Bull, says the writer of the French account, after applauding with the rest, retired in thoughtful mood, having just caught the notion that something beyond this was yet possible, nor did the idea cease to occupy his mind, but gathered new strength during his rambles in Switzerland and Italy, until it impelled him at Trieste to abandon the old track, and resign himself to the dictation of his own genius. In justice to Paganini, it must never be forgotten that he was the first who established the principle of its being possible to extract a variety of new effects from the versatile instrument that had been supposed to have surrendered all its secrets to the great antecedent Masters—and that his practice lent marvelous illustration to what he had invented; nor does the supremacy of Paganini in the *nouveau genre*, for the reasons previously touched upon in these pages, seem likely to be seriously shaken by any who may seek the encounter of a companion.

It may certainly be averred, however, that of all who have attempted to follow him, Ole Bull has shown the greatest aptitude for so difficult a task—and, owing to the fire of his own temperament, has been decidedly the farthest removed from servitude of the imitators who have travelled in the track of the Genoese genius. Any comparison with Paganini is, however, at the present time scarcely fair towards the Norwegian artist, when the great difference of age and experience is considered, and when it is remembered that in the early practice of his instrument instead of excitement, Ole Bull had to encounter the opposition of adverse views; and instead of the open aid of a master, had only for his guide the secret impulses of his exploring mind. To speak of him as he is, he must be acknowledged a man of fine genius, who has forced his way through no common difficulties to a distinguished rank in the musical art, and who presents, to the contemplation of the persevering student, one of the most cheering of those examples which the history of human struggles in pursuit of some absorbing object is so useful to enforce.

It must add not a little to our admiration of him, to find that, in the mysteries of composition, he has discovered and shaped his own course. The ingenuity of construction evident in the orchestral accompaniments to his pieces, would suggest a methodical study of the harmonic art. Yet it is said, on the contrary, that he is quite unacquainted with even the elementary rules of that art; and that it would puzzle him to tell the conventional name of any one chord. How then has he arrived at the power of writing music in parts? He has opened a scene, studied it, thought over it, made a relative examination of its parts after his own way, and then, setting to work, as the result of this process, has become a composer himself.

In the character of his compositions, (as far as opportunity has yet been afforded for judging of them) we may trace the effect of this unusual and too self-dependant "moyen de parvenir," as exercised by such a mind. They are impulsive and striking—enriched with occasional passages of fine instrumentation, and touched with sweet variations of melody—but they are deficient in coherence of structure, and the comprehensiveness of a settled design. They may serve as fresh examples to illustrate the old maxim—that genius itself cannot with safety neglect that ordinary discipline, which gives familiarity with the rules and methods of art.

The most surprising thing, (amounting almost to an enigma) in connection with Ole Bull's powers of execution, is the very small amount of manual practice, which he states himself to be in the habit of bestowing on the instrument—a thing quite at variance with all the received notions, as well as usage, on the subject. His labor is, it appears, in by far the greater part, that of the head; and a very limited application of the hands suffices to "carry out" what he exaggerates to word out his purposes and "foregone conclusions." It sounds nobly as a proposition, that it is the "mind's eye" and not the blind gropings of practice, that should show the violinist the way of greatness, and give him the knowledge which is power; but, alas! common natures—may, all that are not marvellously uncommon—find it necessary to draw to the utmost on both these resources, and cannot spare their hands from the neck of the instrument.

This comparatively trifling amount of manual cultivation, however, while it remains on the whole, a mystery and a mystery, may be accepted as a proof in itself of how little trick there is in Ole Bull's performance, for the successful display of tricks is essentially dependent on the most assiduous manipulation—the *chiaroscuro* of the instrument being the triumph of the hand, as distinguished from that of the mind. To particularize the various units which belong to his execution, would lead beyond the limits here proposed. His sweet and pure tone—his delicate harmonies—his frequent and winning simplicity of notes and shakes—his rapid and exact staccato, &c. might everlastingly dwell upon in terms of delight—but brevity forbids. I cannot butat referring, however, to the ravishing diva, son of his constitutive apperception, forming a finely related shower of notes, rich, round, and most distinct, although wrought out by such slight manipulation of the bow as to leave in something like a puzzle our notions of cause and consequence.

To suit the wide range of effects which his fancy sometimes dictates, it appears that the subjects he selected to some kind of alternative process, for which purpose he opens it, (to use his own expression) like an oyster. The manner and conversation of this young man, bear an indescribable resemblance to the ravishing diva, and his occasional sallies of enthusiasm serve to impart an increased interest to the abiding modesty which tempers and dignifies his character. In describing the state of his own mind, under the immediate domination of musical ideas, he pictures it under the forcible figure of an alternate heaven and hell; while he speaks of the object and intention of his playing as being to raise a curtain, as it were, for the admission of those around him as participants in the mystic scene open to himself. In his habits he is very temperate, and wisely avoids wearing out, by artificial excitements, the spontaneous ardor of his exuberant vitality.

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JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

SEE FIRST PAGE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Members of the Senate
and the House of Representatives:

Our system of annual elections will frequently bring into places of high responsibility, persons who have had the benefit of no previous experience in the respective situations they are called upon to fill; and at times will devolve upon new and untried hands the most important political trusts.

In assuming the duties assigned me by the suffrages of the people, I cannot be unconscious of the force of this objection, nor unamiable of the deficiencies in myself which it necessarily implies. There are, however, many advantages in the changes which our system of popular elections is calculated to produce. If the State is sometimes temporarily deprived of ability matured by long experience in some particular branch of the public service, a more certain reflection of the popular will, a deeper sense of immediate dependence upon the people they serve, and a nearer responsibility to the tribunal of the public on the part of those entrusted with political power, is created and secured.

Disfranchising, therefore, my own ability, I yet enter upon the discharge of the responsible functions committed to me, with a confident reliance upon a disposition honestly and faithfully to discharge them; and with a firm persuasion, that in a resolute purpose of fidelity and zeal in the public service, will be found the safest guarantee for their proper performance.

Among the subjects which will claim your earliest consideration, that which involves the care of our State finances may be regarded as of paramount importance. The large amount of our State debt, and the necessity it creates for the imposition of a heavy tax, at a time when the pecuniary embarrassments of our fellow citizens render them the least able to bear it, has occasioned serious uneasiness and anxiety in the public mind, and the community now look with deep solicitude to the proper authorities of the State, for such a wise and frugal administration of its finances as shall lessen, as far as possible, the public burdens.

At the date of the last annual report of the Treasurer, the whole funded debt of the State amounted to about \$1,700,000, redeemable at different periods, and most of it bearing an interest of six per cent. Since that time there has been received from the General Government, under the provisions of the late treaty with Great Britain, the sum of \$150,000; there has been allowed and paid to the Treasurer the further sum of \$217,000, being the whole amount appropriated by Congress in payment of the expenses of our civil posse upon the disputed territory; and of the claim for military services incurred in defending our northeastern frontier, \$75,000 has also been received. These items make an aggregate of \$332,000. There still remains due about \$2,000,000, some of which will require anew appropriation by Congress before it can be paid; a portion of this balance has been passed upon by the proper accounting officer, and will probably be paid during the present year.

The large amount paid into the Treasury by the Land Agent, with the other ordinary sources of revenue, has enabled the Treasurer to meet all the liabilities of the Treasury during the past year, including the interest upon the public debt; and the whole sum received from the General Government may be available to the payment of so much of the principal.

In pursuance of the Resolve of 24th March, 1843, the sum of \$62,000, consisting chiefly of the six per cent stock of the State, has been redeemed by the Treasurer; but the terms of the Resolve having limited that officer to the par value of all the stocks, the sudden and unexpected appreciation in the market value of all the safe public securities, has prevented the redemption of any further sums. The Treasurer's Report will therefore show, after meeting all the current expenses of the year, including interest upon the public debt, and the payment of \$52,000 of the principal, the sum of \$335,000 remaining in the Treasury. Assuming it to be the deliberate sense of the Legislature and the people, that the debt of the State shall be extinguished as rapidly as possible, it is unfortunate that a somewhat greater attitude had not been allowed to the Treasurer by the Resolve referred to. A considerable portion of the large amount now in his hands was received early in the year, and had he been authorized to pay a small premium upon the State securities, nearly a year's interest would have been saved to the State. There will become due in February and March of next year, a large amount of the six per cent stocks, and in 1845 about \$120,000 of the five per cent, will be also payable. It is believed that these portions of the debt may be purchased at a trifling advance, and it would unquestionably be for the interest of the State to cancel these claims, even by the allowance of a small premium, rather than to incur the hazard of investing for so short a period the money on hand. I would therefore respectfully suggest the expediency of so enlarging the authority of the Treasurer as to empower him to purchase upon the best terms, so much of the State stocks as the amount of money now in the Treasury, together with that to be received from the General Government during the year, will enable him to procure.

Should the whole amount expected from the general Government be paid to the Treasurer during the present year, and some of it be appropriated to other objects, as I trust it will not be, upwards of \$600,000 of the State debt may be extinguished. There will then remain the large sum of \$1,100,000 to be provided for in some other way. To meet the interest upon this sum and to defray the ordinary charges upon the Treasury under the present mode of expenditures, a heavy tax will still be necessary, and unless considerable reductions be made in the public expenses, or the means of the Treasury be enlarged by other sources of revenue, no diminution of the present tax can safely be contemplated.

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that the whole amount of the State tax, together with all the other incidental receipts into the Treasury, have been but little above the sum required for the expenses of our State government, and the payment of the interest upon the public debt during the past year, and that even in the event of the reduction now contemplated in the principal of the debt, with the same rate of receipts and expenditures, but little would be left at the end of the present year towards its liquidation.

It has been proposed to diminish the calls upon the Treasury, by transferring the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions to the Treasuries of the several Counties in which they may accrue. The advantages of this change are fully set forth in the last annual report of the Treasurer, and the reasons there given in its favor seem to me conclusive as to its expediency and propriety.

Prior to the year 1833, the yearly tax paid by the Banks was applied to the use of the State, and formed a considerable item of income to the Treasury. It was at that time withdrawn from

the general purpose of the Treasury, and converted into an annual School Fund, since which it has been distributed to the towns for the encouragement and support of our common Schools. Under the pressing exigencies of the two last years, it has been proposed to recall this sum for the use of the Treasury; and its reception by the Treasurer would doubtless form an important and acceptable item in aid of his resources. The reluctance hitherto manifested by the Legislature to divert this fund from the laudable purpose for which it has been set apart will not probably be diminished by the improving condition of our finances; and however desirable it may be to increase the means of the Treasury, I do not feel at liberty, under present circumstances, to repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, to reconvert it to its former object.

This view of our finances, showing as it does the existence of a public debt, when, though considerably diminished from last year, is still formidable in amount, with but little available resources or its liquidation, except the sums annually raised by direct taxation upon the people, cannot fail to admonish us of the necessity of a rigid and systematic frugality, in all the concerns of the pecuniary affairs of the State. To discharge the interest upon this debt, and to defray the ordinary expenses of the government, an onerous tax will be required. To meet these unavoidable liabilities—to preserve inviolate the public faith, and to maintain with honor and dignity every department of the government, the intelligent and patriotic citizens of our State will cheerfully contribute. But while submitting without complaint to these necessary exactions, they have a right to demand that the strictest economy should pervade every branch of the public service—that every expenditure should be narrowly scrutinized, and all unnecessary liabilities avoided.

It is believed by many, that the ordinary charge of supporting our State government is much too large, and that a close examination of the different items of expenditure would demonstrate the practicability of a considerable reduction—that there are some offices which might be abolished without detriment to the public interest, and the compensation to others reduced, without injustice to those who hold them. To these enquiries I respectfully invite the attention of the Legislature, in the hope that a careful and faithful scrutiny into the public expenditures, accompanied by an inflexible determination to cut off every useless charge upon the Treasury, may result in no inconsiderable saving of the public money.

In the above exposition of the condition of the Treasury, I have made no reference to the sum due from the General Government, under the act of Congress, passed September 11th, 1841, appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the public lands for distribution among the States. This sum, amounting to upwards of \$17,000, is now in the Treasury of the United States, and unless its reception be authorized by the Legislature, will ensure to the benefit of the general government. In the annual messages communicated to the Legislature by my distinguished predecessor, the constitutional and expediency of this law are elaborately examined, and the policy of the system proposed to be established, repudiated with just and well merited severity. The opinions thus expressed by the Executive were promptly responded to by the Legislature, and such is the universal condemnation it has received from the people, that but few intelligent men of any party are now found to approve it. In declining to participate in this alienation of the national revenue, while such participation would seem to countenance or encourage a scheme so impolitic and unwise, the government of this State have but acted in accordance with the disinterested and patriotic spirit of the people. Looking, however, to the decisions and indications of the public will throughout the country, as given in the most authentic form, in regard to the whole series of measures of which this formed a part, may not we be justified in considering the policy of distribution as fully repudiated and abandoned by both government and people? How far, if at all, this may justify a departure from the course heretofore adopted by the government of this State in relation to this subject, the Legislature, in the exercise of its deliberate judgment will decide.

In connexion with these remarks upon the policy of the National Administration, it may not be improper to advert to the unequal operations of the laws now in force for collecting the revenue necessary to its support. The taxes thus levied upon the people, though indirect in their form, are nevertheless substantial and burdensome exactions upon their industry and resources, and when so framed as to bear with greater severity on one portion of the community than another, no more entitled to favor and protection, furnish good ground for remonstrance and complaint; and although the adjustment of these taxes be not within the sphere of your legislative duties, the important bearing they have upon the interests of those whom you represent, will commend the subject to your serious consideration. At the last revision of our tariff laws, the time seemed peculiarly propitious for an amicable and permanent settlement of this disturbing and complicated question; and observing it as I did with deep interest at the time, I could not but hope that those entertaining extreme opinions upon both sides of this controverted subject, would see the necessity of arranging its details in the spirit of moderation and compromise—of so adjusting the duties upon foreign imports, that an adequate income would be secured to the government, and a reasonable incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures. Had the advocates of a protective policy then manifested a proper forbearance, it is believed that a tariff would have been formed, which, while effecting its only legitimate purpose of securing a competent revenue, would also have given the manufacturing interest a sufficient advantage over foreign competition.

As the system is now arranged, I cannot but consider it as partial and unjust. Through its influence one branch of the National industry may have been quickened into greater activity, and the capital invested in manufacturing establishments made to render larger profits; but the other, to us more material branches of Agriculture and Commerce, both equally important to the public prosperity, are still languishing and depressed, and without any near prospect of essential improvement. In behalf of these great national interests, little governmental interference has ever been solicited, but justice and good policy alike demand, that they should be crippled and disabled by no partial or unfriendly legislation, or their prosperity impeded by the adoption of a system, the burdens of which fall wholly upon them, while its benefits accrue exclusively to some more favored pursuit.

The insufficiency of the present tariff to afford the necessary revenue to the government, would now seem to be demonstrated, and in its revision by Congress, we may hope, that all the great industrial interests of the country will be deemed equally deserving of attention and regard.

For a particular account of the operations of the Land Office, I refer you to the report of the Agent herewith transmitted. It is gratifying to perceive that the receipts into the Treasury from this department have considerably exceeded the estimate of the Treasurer, and I trust we may be justified in anticipating a steadily increasing revenue from its future operations. The sum of \$55,000 has been paid into the Treasury by the Land Agent; the whole amount expended upon roads under the Resolve of the last Legislature, together with the expenses of the commission to locate grants to the settlers upon the St. John, and the cost of exploring and surveying upon the undivided lands, amounting in all to about \$10,000, have also been paid out of the funds realized in that department during the year.

The Legislature of last year, with a provident liberality, appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose of locating and opening a road from Letter G, in the second range, upon the

Acroast river, directly to the Madawaska settlements upon the St. John; but as the expenditure of this sum depended upon the co-operation of the State of Massachusetts to a like extent, only one half of the appropriation has been used by the Agent. With the amount expended, the road has been located and so far made, as to render it practicable for a winter route. The importance of opening a direct communication with these settlements, now within our acknowledged limits, is fully set forth in the last annual report of the Land Agent; there are also other suggestions in that document, relative to the condition and wants of the residents in these settlements, well worthy the attention of the Legislature.

I would also invite your attention to the suggestions of the Land Agent, in regard to the road communicating with Fort Kent, at the mouth of Fish river. This important, and in fact only avenue to our lands and settlements upon the upper St. John, is almost impassable except in winter, and as it traverses through the entire length of the public lands, a suitable appropriation for its improvement and repair, would be fully repaid by the increased value it would give to the public property.

The Report of the Adjutant General will advise you of the present condition of the militia. Considering a well organized and efficient militia as an indispensable feature in our scheme of self-government—as sometimes essential to the maintenance of public order, always our principal reliance against foreign aggression, I lament to perceive the decreasing regard evinced by many of our citizens for its respectability and success. It is gratifying, however, to know that this indifference is not universal; and that, in some sections of the State, vigorous exertions have recently been made to awaken a new and deeper interest in the prosperity of this useful and necessary institution. The earnest and repeated attempts of the State government to improve its condition, and to elevate its character, by legislative enactments, have attested the concern it has constantly had for this important arm of our defence, and may be considered as an assurance that it will favor and encourage every well directed effort for its future improvement.

The Constitution of the United States has empowered the General Government to provide for an uniform organization and discipline of the Militia. Some years since, when our relations with a formidable foreign power were supposed to threaten a hostile collision, this duty was attempted by Congress; and by its direction, a plan was matured for organizing and instructing a portion of the militia of each State at the public expense. The outlines and most of the details of this plan were similar to those before recommended and which had received the sanction of many of the most enlightened and patriotic statesmen of the country. It unfortunately happened, that this plan was presented at a time, when the public mind was highly excited by an ardent political contest, and it was immediately seized upon by one of the parties, as a means of casting odium and reproach upon the other. Among the many topics discussed during that exciting period, none was more prominent than that denominated, in the party vocabulary of the day, the standing army; and such was the persevering, and I regret to say, successful clamor raised against it, that the project was abandoned and has not since been revived. It is to be hoped that the attention of Congress will again be called to this subject, and that under happier auspices, a system will be adopted, which will give us the benefit of a powerful and efficient citizen militia, without imposing upon any class of our fellow-citizens any unnecessary or unequal burthen. In the meantime, in any efforts which the Legislature may think proper to make to renovate the condition of the militia of this State, I shall cheerfully co-operate.

The Reports of the Warden and Inspectors of the State Prison will be laid before you. For a particular statement of the condition and affairs of that establishment, I refer you to those documents.

I also transmit herewith the Reports of the Superintendent and Directors of the Hospital for the Insane. That this philanthropic institution is fulfilling the hopes of its patrons and founders, affording a suitable refuge to those of our unfortunate fellow beings to whom Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, has denied the guidance of reason, and furnishing the means and appliances best adapted to their restoration, must be a source of unmingled satisfaction to every right minded and benevolent citizen. The judicious munificence which founded this humane institution, and the prudent and careful supervision constantly exercised over its management, reflect the highest honor upon all concerned in its origin and progress. That the Legislature will continue to cherish an establishment so well calculated, always to mitigate, and often to remove, one of the greatest calamities which can befall our race, I will not allow myself to doubt.

The attention of the Legislature has upon several occasions been called to the subject of submitting to the people a proposition to change the annual sessions from winter to summer. Believing that a considerable and growing disposition exists among our citizens to favor this change, I again bespeak for it the consideration of the Legislature.

Since the great crisis in the momentary affairs of the country, which occurred in the year 1837, the Banking capital of the State has undergone a great reduction; and the amount of capital now invested in these institutions is but little above that which existed prior to the period, when so sudden and rapid an augmentation was authorized by the Legislature. In the general convulsion of that time, some of those institutions were involved in difficulties, by which they were finally prostrated, and others having surrendered their charters, have wholly withdrawn from business. Those which now remain, are in a solvent and healthy condition and most of them have recovered from the losses sustained during the period to which I have referred. They are generally doing a limited and safe business, and at the date of the last annual report of the Commissioners, had a very contracted circulation.

The losses, which have been sustained from time to time by the public, in consequence of the failure of some of these institutions, have justly excited the jealousy of the people, and induced the Legislature to reconsider whether some further safeguards might not be established, which would more effectually protect the community against a recurrence of similar disasters. Several propositions have at different times been presented, all of which seem to look to an enlargement of the specie basis of the currency, and to calculate to furnish a salutary check against excessive issues, and to afford a more prompt and efficient check to the circulation of paper, which those institutions have so often manifested. If, in addition to the restrictions and guards now established, further limitations should be deemed advisable, a considerable foresight would seem to point to their early adoption. The charters of all the Banks will expire in the year 1847, and it is proper, that if any considerable change is intended to be made in the charters then to be given, the institutions interested should be seasonably admonished of the terms upon which their continuance will depend.

In the wise and happy distribution of powers ordained by our complex political system, subjects of national interest are exclusively confided to the management of the general government. Without the power to direct or control its operations, it is yet not unusual or improper for those intrusted with the local and particular concerns of the States, to express the opinions

entertained by their constituents upon matters nearly affecting their welfare and happiness.

The Legislature of last year, having given its attention to several topics of national interest, upon all of which the sentiments of a large majority of the people were truly reflected, it is not my purpose now to invite a renewed discussion; nor is it believed that anything need be added to strengthen the convictions of our fellow citizens in favor of that system of policy, under which prior to the last change in its administration, the country was so generally prosperous and happy.

Upon the subject of a National Bank, the Legislature and people of this State have frequently spoken in the most decided and unequivocal terms. The opposition manifested to such an institution, in its days of prosperity and power, has lost nothing of its force by the melancholy developments of later times; and it was then considered dangerous to the liberties and corrupting to the morals of the people, subsequent experience has proved it equally injurious to the business and currency of the country.

The general soundness of the local currencies, and the consequent equalization of the exchanges between the most distant points, now maintained without the agency of a National Bank, are conclusive proofs, that these desirable results may be effected by other and safer means; and an attempt, under present circumstances, to re-establish a similar institution, would seem to evince an utter disregard of the warnings of example and the teaching of experience.

The management of our national finances is always a subject of interest to the people. Their present condition is certainly unsatisfactory and alarming; an insufficient revenue—large expenditures and a rapidly increasing national debt, are the discouraging conclusions which a perusal of the public documents compels us to adopt. In the absence of any extraordinary calls upon the National Treasury, these repeated and growing deficits in the means of the government, are well calculated to awaken inquiry and concern. If not seasonably arrested, we may look for the certain accumulation of a heavy public debt, to be left as an unwelcome legacy to our posterity. To provide an adequate and timely remedy for these continued deficiencies, should be the first care of the national Legislature; and none could be found so desirable, or more effectual, than an immediate and extensive reduction of the public expenses. In a general system of retrenchment and economy, vigorously applied to all the departments of the government; in limited appropriations, and diminished expenditures of the public money, should the proper measures of relief be now looked for; and the strong voice of public sentiment, throughout the country, most distinctly points to such an alternative, as furnishing the safest and speediest remedy for an impoverished Treasury.

In regard to the administration of our State finances, I have before adverted to the necessity of practicing a rigid and systematic economy—of reducing by every practical means our annual expenditures, and of increasing by all proper expedients the resources of the Treasury. For the diligent and faithful performance of this duty, we shall all be held to a just and strict accountability by our common constituents, and in again urging upon your attention, its importance and necessity, I feel that I am but expressing the general sense of the people we represent. I would add, that in nothing could the Legislature give a more acceptable proof of its desire to respond in this matter to the wishes of its constituents, than by making the present session as brief as may be consistent with a due and proper deliberation upon the subjects claiming its attention, and I most respectfully, but earnestly express the hope, that the time usually consumed, may be this year considerably abridged.

The complaints which have been made of the inconvenience and expense attending the operation of some parts of our judicial system, induced the Legislature of last year to enact a bill, which, had it become a law, would have effected important changes in the existing forms of legal proceedings. Being passed at a late stage of the session, sufficient time was not afforded, before the rising of the Legislature, for the deliberate examination of its provisions, which a measure of such consequence required from the Executive. The bill has now failed to receive the sanction of the Governor, was spread before the people through the medium of the public papers, and ample time has since been afforded for a full investigation of its merits and defects. That there are some faults in the present system is generally admitted; in seeking a remedy for these defects in an institution so closely interwoven with the habits and interests of the community, a wise discretion and an enlightened judgment are eminently called for.

Coming as you do from immediate communication with your constituents, among whom this measure has been a subject of considerable discussion, you will doubtless be prepared to express their matured opinions in regard to its expediency and propriety.

In closing this communication, I will take occasion to remark, that however much a portion of our fellow citizens may have suffered during the past year by the pecuniary distress of the times, there is in our present condition and future prospects much cause of mutual congratulation—high incitements to continued and vigorous efforts, and above all, manifold cause for gratitude and praise to that beneficent Being who has bestowed upon us the blessings we enjoy, and through whose goodness and mercy we have had so large a share of health and plenty prevailing among us. In commencing our public duties, let us invoke His aid and counsel, and humbly ask that in the discharge of our public functions, we may be enabled through his guidance and blessing to advance the interests and promote the happiness of the people.

H. J. ANDERSON.
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Augusta, January 5, 1844.

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE—January, 1844.

This valuable Magazine has been received. It is getting to be a great favorite with the business community. The following papers make up the principal articles in the present number:

Commerce and Resources of British America. By G. R. Porter, Esq., F. R. S., Secretary of the British Board of Trade.

Post Office Reform, and Uniform Postages. By James M. Whiton, Merchant, of Massachusetts.

Our Trade with the British Colonies. By James H. Lanman, author of the "History of Michigan."

Observations on Cotton. By Samuel T. Carr, Merchant, of Louisiana.

The Currency. By John J. Crocheron, of Alabama.

Commerce and Commercial Character: Review of Mr. Hone's Lecture.

Tobacco and Snuff Administration of France.

The statistical and commercial and miscellaneous departments are full and interesting.

Smith & Fenno are agents for this work.

The County Liberty Convention must have been quite like a Quaker meeting, as we judge from the fact that the Gazette of Saturday says nothing about it, while on Friday it promised to give the proceedings the next day.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1844.
The principal rumor in regard to the Cabinet, this morning is, that the President wishes to nominate Spencer to the Bench, and Wickliffe to his place in the Treasury; but that Spencer objects, as, in case the Senate do not confirm the appointment, he is out of business entirely.

There was an attempt to stave off the vote to make the rules and orders the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Rietz of S. C. in the course of the day made a second demonstration against the Tariff, introducing a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a Bill to reduce all duties over 30 per cent, and in two years to 20 per cent, with discriminations in favor of revenue.

This was rejected by almost two to one, while the Globe thinks is not to be taken as the true sense of the House upon the merits of the question. An unsuccessful attempt was made to elect a Post Master of the House.

Resolution of Mr. Black, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a Tariff Bill, the repeal of the present law, and to establish a Revenue only, rejected—yeas 83, nays 81.

By Mr. Duncan, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to provide for safe keeping and disbursement of the public moneys; and for abolishing the Government with all connection with Banks. Adopted by an overwhelming vote—yeas 110, nays 58.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to constitute all counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis into a collection district, and to establish Bangor as a port of entry.

In the Senate, several resolutions were introduced, but nothing of general interest transpired.

Legislature of Maine.

THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1844.

In the Senate the committee on the votes for 3d and 18th districts—accepted.

The two houses went into convention for choice of Senators, and chose for 3d district Ebenezer O. and Ezra French—11th district Mordcai Mitchell, 12th district, Callen Sawtelle, Harris Garcelon, 13th district, Varum Cram.

In the afternoon the Senators elected appeared and were sworn.

The committee on the gubernatorial votes reported that the whole number of votes allowed by the Committee to have been duly and legally returned from the several cities, towns and plantations in the State for Governor for the current political year are sixty-three thousand one hundred and seven, necessary to constitute an election, thirty thousand five hundred fifty-four.

That Hugh J. Anderson has thirty-two thousand and twenty-nine—Edward Robinson has twenty thousand nine hundred and seventy-three—all other persons have ten thousand one hundred and five.

That Hugh J. Anderson having received nine hundred and fifty-one votes more than all other persons voted for, is constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current political year—accepted.

In the House of Representatives after some important business the Speaker announced the following as the Committees of the House:

On Elections. Messrs. Allen of Alford, Pease, Bangor, Br.bury of Kennebec, Puri, Merrill, Falmouth, 1st of Molokus, Tucker of Sagadahoc, and Grant of Litchfield.

On Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Hubbard of Penobscot, Noves of Greenwood, Thing Mt. Vernon, Beadle of Penobscot, Merceur of Penobscot, and Loud of Plymouth.

On Finance. Messrs. Chadwick of Portland, M. dram of Wells, Blaney of Bristol, Watts of Hallowell, Ingersoll of Danville, Knowles of Hallowell, and Hutchinson of Penobscot.

On County Estimates. Messrs. Skilling of Calais, Elizabeth, Stuart of Hallowell, Gendron of Hallowell, King of Trenton, Farrington of Orrington, St. of Jackson, and Loud of Hallowell.

On Bills in the "L" Reading. Messrs. Knowlton of Liberty, Puri of Hallowell, Thomas Eden, Barnes of Penobscot, Emery of Gorham, K. by of Denysville, and Arts of Hallowell.

On Leave of Absence. Messrs. Leach of Remond, Noyes of Greenwood, Rose of Litchfield, Remick of Cornish, Tracey of Rome, Efield, Deer Isle, and Coburn of Bloomfield.

On Pay Roll. Messrs. Brown of Hermon, B. man of Bradley, Back of Bucksport, Campbell, Greenbush, Mower of Vassalboro', Bodwell of A. ton, Merrill of Freeport.

On Change of Names. Messrs. Gaudin of E. ot, Jameson of Friendship, and Wilson of Edgcomb.

The report on the gubernatorial votes was an animated discussion accepted 91 to 62.

In the Senate Friday, Jan. 5, a committee was raised to notify Hon. Hugh J. Anderson of election as Governor—notice given to the House meet in convention for qualifying the Governor.

The Governor was qualified and communicated his Message, to be found in our columns, by the Secretary of State. Several reports were laid upon the table.

In the House the Senate business was concurred in and the two Houses in convention made choice of Councillors, viz:

Barnabas Palmer, York;
Theodore Ingalls, Cumberland;
James C. Whitmore, Lincoln;
Cleopas Royd, Somerset.
Samuel Palmer, Piscataquis.
Joseph A. Linscott, Franklin.
George W. Towle, Aroostook.

The Whig candidates received 45 votes each and those elected about 115.

Later from Europe.

By an arrival at New York, we have five or later news from Europe.

The news from England is unimportant. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has announced himself thorough Repealer.

The only political news of importance related to Spain. A decree had been issued by Queen, for the dissolution of the Cortes, at instance of Olozago, President of the Council, without consulting his colleagues, but was afterwards revoked, and Olozago sent to prison. Only a few days before, the Queen, who is a child, had been declared of age.

She declares that Olozago took her hand and forced her to sign the divorce!

Court Courier.

The Court have assigned the fourth week of the Term, commencing on the 22d inst., for trial of the criminal docket, before which no indictments will be tried.

The State of Maine ought to be well governed by the Governors within a week!

Her is quite snappish lately, people are careful not to be bitten by its people.

The National Intelligencer states that Senator Sevier of Ark., is seriously ill in Washington.

We are indebted to Gilman & Co's Express for papers received on Saturday evening.

